(b) and (c) The cotton export-import policy of the Government aims at providing a reasonable return to the growers for their produce and making available quality raw material to the user industry at a competitive prices. The value of raw cotton exported during last three years, year-wise is as under:

Year (Oct.-Sept.)	Value of raw cotton exported (Rs. in crores)
1998-1999	86.71
1999-2000	83.60
2000-2001	47.23

Sick textile mills in the country

3165. SHRI C.M. IBRAHIM: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the number and percentage of sick textile mills in the country, State-wise;

(b) the number of textile mills revived since the formation of the Bureau of Financial Reconstruction, the National Textile Corporation (NTC) and STC; and

(c) the reasons for prolonged sickeness despite the policy for restoration and disinvestments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR): (a) A Statement is enclosed (*See* below).

(b) BIFR/AAIFR has sanctioned rehabilitation scheme in respect of 44 units. In addition 33 cases were declared no longer sick by BIFR and 4 cases were dropped as their net worth became positive.

(c) Sickness of textile mills can be attributed to many factors including obsolete technology, increase in cost of inputs, difficulties in getting timely and adequate credit, mismanagement, recessionary conditions, etc. Apart from the above, one main reason of sickness is the structural transformation resulting in composite units in the organised sector losing ground to powerloom in the decentralised sector on account of later's greater cost effectiveness.

Statement

The number and percentage of sick cotton/man-made fibre textile mills including exclusive weaving mills registered with BIFR in the country State-wise as on 31.08.2001) are as follows:

State	Cotton/man-made fibre textile mills including exclusive weaving mills (as on 31.08.2001)	Cases of Cotton/man made fibre textile mills including exclusive weaving mills registered with BIFR (as on 31.08.2001)	Percentage (3) of (2)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra Pradesh	104	23	22.12
Assam	11	3	27.27
Bihar	8	1	12.50
Chhattisagarh	2	0	0.00
New Delhi	2	1	50.00
Goa	1	0	0.00
Gujarat	186	56	30.11
Haryana	84	10	11.90
Himachal Pradesh	17	0	0.00
Jammu & Kashmir	2	0	0.00
Jharkhand	1	0	0.00
Karnataka	63	15	23.81
Kerala	39	6	15.38
Madhya Pradesh	66	10	15.15
Maharashtra	276	39	14.13
Manipur	1	0	0.00
Orissa	21	3	14.29
Punjab	88	7	7.95
Rajasthan	69	12	17.39

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Tamil Nadu	867	89	10.27
Uttar Pradesh	79	16	20.25
Uttaranchal	5	2	40.00
West Bengal	46	12	26.09
UNION TERRITORY			
Daman & Diu	1	0	0.00
Dadar & Nagar Haveli	7	0	0.00
Pondicherry	11	0	0.00
TOTAL	2057	305	14.83

Revision of jute cess

3166. SHRI C. RAMACHANDRAIAH: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased ot state:

(a) whether Government propose to revise jute cess to 2 per cent *ad-valorem* on jute makers;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the additional amount likely to be collected; and

(c) what will be done with the cess so collected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. There is a proposal to revise the jute cess on jute manufactures to 1 per cent *ad-valorem* at present, subject to a maximum of 2 per cent *ad-valorem.*

The additional amount likely to be collected as a result of revised cess at 1per cent *ad-valorem* is estimated at Rs. 9 crore.

(c) The cess collected on jute manufactures will be utilized by Jute Manufactures Development Council (JMDC) to take up a range of activities for the development of the jute industry, particularly in the context of the need for improving productivity and competitiveness in the jute sector. The cess collections will also enable JMDC to meet its obligations towards meeting the commitments under External Market Assistance (EMA) to exporters on specified jute products.